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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/665,156	09/18/2003	William Lin	07844-610001	6282
21876	7590	10/19/2006	EXAMINER	
FISH & RICHARDSON P.C. P.O. Box 1022 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022			NGUYEN, MAIKHANH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2176	

DATE MAILED: 10/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/665,156	LIN, WILLIAM	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Maikhahan Nguyen	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 August 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/25/2004.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed 08/07/2006 to the original application filed 09/18/2003.

Claims 1-30 are currently pending in this application. Claims 1, 13, 16, and 28 are independent claims.

Rejections - 35 USC § 102

- 2 The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for the purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language; or " (Emphasis added.)

Claims 1-30 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Brown et al.** (US 2004/0177315, filed 03/2002).

As to claim 1:

Jones teaches a computer-implemented method (e.g., *method*) for correcting (e.g., *changes/edit*) a structured electronic document (e.g., *a structure document/an XML document*) [see the *Abstract*], comprising:

- identifying a structured aspect of the structured electronic document that fails to conform to rules of a markup language format (e.g., *automatically determines which fields of another structured document can be edited ... carry out their task with less risk of making errors; see Abstract / locate an correct simple mistakes, through its knowledge of valid XML syntax; see ¶ 0014) & when the test ... has a negative result, then this field can be edited by the user; see ¶ 0076*), the rules being associated with the structured electronic document (e.g., *a set of rules, where these rules conform to the bounding DTD and specify how a document instance created according to a different DTD can be edited ... are related to XML document 310 in this manner; see ¶¶ 0058; 0064*);
- suggesting (e.g., *provides*) one or more changes (e.g., *a set of editing actions /editing operations available*) to a user (e.g., *the user*) which would correct (e.g., *he can see and do with an XML element*) the identified structured aspect [see discussion beginning at ¶ 0051];

- receiving user input selecting a change of the suggested changes; and applying the selected change to the structured electronic document [*e.g., provides a set of editing actions that limit the user in what he can see and do with an XML element...the users should only be allowed to change some very small number of these elements. These restrictions are specified, according to the present invention, in an XML bounding file 330. Processing component 340 will therefore only allow the user to access this very small number of identified elements; see ¶¶ 0051 - 0060.*]

As to claim 2:

Brown teaches identifying, among other things, mismatched structural aspect of the structured electronic document (*e.g., The ID attribute value of this servlet element does not match any of the attribute values; see ¶ 0069*).

As to claim 3:

Brown teaches the rules include one or more rules stored separately from and referred to in the structured electronic document (*e.g., see the bounding file and rules discussion, beginning at ¶ 0058*).

As to claim 4:

Brown teaches the rules include one or more rules stored in the structured electronic document (*e.g., see the bounding file and rules discussion, beginning at ¶ 0058*).

As to claim 5:

Brown teaches the rules include one or more rules deduced from and referred to in the structured electronic document (e.g., *see the bounding file and rules discussion, beginning at ¶ 0058*).

As to claim 6:

Brown teaches the markup language format is an XML format (e.g., *a document encoded in the Extensible Markup Language; see Abstract*).

As to claim 7:

Brown teaches the rules include one or more rules defined in an XML schema (e.g., *a document encoded in the Extensible Markup Language; see Abstract & ¶ 0025*).

As to claim 8:

Brown teaches the rules include one or more rules defined in an XML DTD (e.g., *an XML DTD; see ¶ 0027*).

As to claim 9:

Brown teaches suggesting a plurality of changes to the user in an order determined by preferred user preferences (e.g., *setting of user preferences or other enterprise-specific customization ... by editing an XML document; see ¶ 0009*).

As to claim 10:

Brown teaches suggesting a plurality of changes to the user in an order determined by a calculated likelihood of correctness (*e.g., provides a set of editing actions that limit the user in what he can see and do with an XML element...the users should only be allowed to change some very small number of these elements. These restrictions are specified...only allow the user to access this very small number of identified elements; see ¶¶ 0051-0060*).

As to claim 11:

Brown teaches requesting information from a user about the identified structural aspect (*e.g., enables application developers to use their domain-specific or application-specific knowledge to bound user actions when users are editing XML files*); and based on input received in response to the request, suggesting to the user one or more changes that would correct the identified structural aspect (*e.g., provides a set of editing actions that limit the user in what he can see and do with an XML element*) [see ¶¶ 0049-0051].

As to claim 12:

It includes the same limitations as claim 1, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale. Additionally, Brown teaches bringing the entire structured electronic document into conformance with the rules (*e.g., a DTD defines allowable syntax, and documents*

may then be written that adhere or conform to this syntax or language; see ¶¶ 0056 & 0058).

As to claim 13:

The rejection of claim 1 above is incorporated herein in full. Additionally, Brown teaches recursively validating a parent element of the markup language document by: (i) validating attributes of the parent element; (ii) validating a content model of the parent element; and (iii) recursively validating one or more children of the parent element [e.g.,

A Document Type Definition defines the structure of a document encoded in SGML, or in its derivatives such as XML... to other structured markup languages that use DTDs or similar mechanisms for validation... An XML parser processes an XML DTD along with a document encoded in XML to validate the document (e.g., to ensure that the document adheres to the data model defined by the DTD); see ¶ 0007].

As to claim 16:

It is directed to a computer program product for implementing the method of claim 1, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to claims 17-27:

They include the same limitations as in claims 2-12, respectively, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to claim 28:

It is directed to a computer program product for implementing the method of claim 13, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to claim 29:

It includes the same limitations as in claim 6, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to claim 30:

Brown teaches checking a root element against a DOCTYPE root tag specified in the rules associated with the XML document; and allowing a user to retag the root element using the DOCTYPE root tag (see ¶¶ 0063, 0067-0068, 0072 and 0074).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 08/07/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues in substance that *Brown does not teach identifying of a structure aspect as failing to conform to rules of a markup language format* [Remarks, page 13].

In response, Brown's teachings “automatically determines which fields of another structured document can be edited ... carry out their task with less risk of making errors” (see Abstract); “locate and correct simple mistakes, through its knowledge of valid XML syntax” (see ¶ 0014); “when the test ... has a negative result, then this field can be edited by the user” (see ¶ 0076) do read-on the limitation as broadly claimed by Applicant.

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Schabes et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6,424,983 Issued: Jul. 23, 2002

O Neill U.S. Pat. No. 7,076,658 Issued: Jul. 11, 2006

Neill U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0093677 A1 Pub. Date: May 15, 2003

Schabes et al. U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0093567 A1 Pub. Date: May 13, 2004

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the

advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact information

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Maikhanh Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-4093. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 9:00am – 5:30 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached at (571) 272-4136.

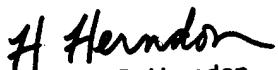
The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for patents
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